Pakistan Studies

Final Assignment

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**Q1: In your opinion why hasn’t Pakistan taken any proper action about the Kashmir Issue?**

A: After the India was divide in to two parts Pakistan and India, Muslims had finally gained their independence, a third part was also created. This was Kashmir. Initially it was decided that the Kashmir would have free right to either join Pakistan or India. However in 1947 Kashmir asked help from India with the invasion on Pakistani tribes. This gave India a foot hold in Kashmir which they have not let slip till this day.

Originally it was thought that Kashmir would join Pakistan as it was a Muslim city, but with India now positioned in Kashmir the city is now divided and till this day. Kashmir is not given the right to become a part on Pakistan, even though its citizens want to join Pakistan.

In my opinion the world doesn’t care about Kashmir, if you think about it objectively.

Even though Pakistan is a member of UN, SAARS and OIC and others, it still won’t take proper action about Kashmir. And I not saying Pakistan leaders haven’t tried but still. One of the main reason for this is that Pakistan is still a relatively a Child County in. Pakistan is only 8 years old compared to other countries.

And even though Pakistan has nuclear power and atomic bomb, it still need the support of other countries to maintain its self, this come in the form; loans and fund and subsidies on projects etc. And the majority of it goes to the military.

Pakistan initially tried to get Indian leader to have proper talks to resolve the Kashmir Issue but were met with avoidance, and now unless something big happens Kashmir is ignored every day, even now. Before CORONA Virus spread a whole war was about to erupt and now nothing.

This is been the case for several decades Pakistan tried to initiates talk about Kashmir, India Ignores it, UN comes in and the whole issue is swept under the rug. This has been possible because, even though Pakistan has gained independence it is still under the rule of other countries and they gain no benefit from acting in favor Pakistan.

**Q2 a: Women empowerment and Islam**

A: women empowerment can be defined as treating women as equal to men and giving them the same opportunities as to that to men. If we take the topic “women empowerment” in Islam. Islam was one on the first religion reveled to man that gave women their rights.

Before islam women were look upon as commodities, they were given very little value and had no say in the daily life matters.

One of the biggest and first inspiration for women empowerment is the first wife of The Holy Prophet “Hazrat Khadijah”. She was at the time a wealthy business woman.

If we look at the current culture on muslims, especially in village areas, that it is women duty to always stay in home and a man to be outside. From the day she is born she is told to do housework, never given the opportunity nor freedom to think or learn. And even if they are allowed to go to school and study after marriage then are again forced or pressured to stay home and give-up on their dreams.

This has led to the muslims in the Pakistan to revert back.

There is a saying “if you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a mother you educate a nation”.

And this holds true till date, because it is a mother that teaches her children, and if she is uneducated how can her children bring change to the world.

**Q2 b: write a note on any Pakistani female life history and her struggle.**

A: Benazir Bhutto

Benazir Bhutto was born in 21st June 1953 in Karachi. She was the eldest daughter of the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (The leader of the Pakistan People Party). Her early education was completed in Pakistan, for her higher education she went Radcliff Collage in United Stated, and then got her Bachelor Degree in Comparative Government from Harvard University.

Benazir Bhutto was the first Female Prime Minister of Pakistan. She became the leader of the PPP after her father was overthrown by a military coup.

Being a Female Political Lead was the biggest challenge that Benazir Bhutto faced, Even though Pakistan is a Muslim country it still acts on the fact that women are weak and cannot do things a Man can. She had face many struggle while being the leader of PPP. Even though Zulfikar had three Sons, none on them held a candle to Banizer Bhutto in the Political World.

While she acted as the leader of PPP she had lost all her brothers. When she won the election in 1988 and lost in 1990 she was accused to misconduct she was removed from her position. She also won the election in 1993 ad was again replaced in 1996

 After she had gone to America as a self-exile she was accused of corruption and was sentenced to 3 years in jail. However this still did not stop her, as she led her party from behinds bars.

On 18th October 2007 President Musharraf granted her amnesty for her charges granting her return to Pakistan.

After 8 year in exile Bhutto returned to Pakistan. On 8th November while on a rally she was attacked by and suicide bomber, but she survived, she was placed under house arrest. It was believed that granting her passage home was another plot to get rid of her and she asked for a resignation from the president. On 27 December 2007 Bhutto held another election campaign rally in Islamabad, where she was met with another suicide bomber however this time she was got hit with a shock, which caused her head to strike her head causing her death.

Banizir Bhutto was the first women to stand up the field of men and won countless time. She showed women all over Pakistan that women can do anything if the put their mind to it, and even though those in power will try to stop you, but they can never succeed.

**Q3: Experience of Democracy in Pakistan.**

A: Democracy is a form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their governing legislation (the government party members). These members of the government are chose by majority vote of the public.

Pakistan in its constitution is a democratic parliament republic, meaning that political member are elected by majority. Pakistan came into existence through the collective and demographic struggle of the Muslim people under the guidance of Quaid-E-Azam. Quaid-e-Azam described the creation of Pakistan as “Let us promote ***Democracy*** according to the Islamic principle”.

However Pakistan has yet to accomplish democratic rule in its basic for.

\* Democracy is a system where the supreme power lies with the people.

\* In democratic country the power to elect representative lies with the people.

\* Democracy requires **free** and **fair** election.

\*Democracy requires respect for the law and minority opinion.

Most of the responsibility for the failure for the democratic system lies with the politicians.

Firstly politicians are not faithful to the people nor their responsibilities. Secondly the political leader are incompetent, they are unqualified for the jib they have been elected to perform.

Pakistan leaders are not honest, they are corrupt and disloyal. Their sole purpose is to fill their pockets with public money. This is evident, when these people stand to be elected they promise so much but after elections it is only their pockets they are filled.

Also in Pakistan there have been many cases of favoritism, bias judgment and nepotism.

**Q4: Period of dictatorship in Pakistan**

A: Zia-u-Haq (1977-1988)

On 5th July 1977 just of one year of becoming the Army Chief, Zia-ul-Haq upended the Bhutto’s government in a military coup and imposed martial law. He assured the people with only temporary and elections where to be held in 90days.

Zia charged the former PM, Bhutto, with conspiracy to murder his political opponent. Bhuttos trail had faced many gaps; judges were removed, his trail was closed to public, he was denied the right to appeal. On 4th April 1979 Bhutto was hanged to death.

On 1st January 1987 Zai-ul-Haq declared the year of “Islamisation”. Educational committee constructed a revised Islamic bias syllabus.

Under the rule of Zia on 13th May 1978, politician activist and journalist were arrested and flogged. On 2nd December 1978, he established shariat benches on High Court level and appellate shariat benches in Supreme Court level. These shariat benches could revisit any and all laws deemed un-Islamic. Prayers had to be offered in government offices. All shops had to be closed during the Friday prayers.

On 10th February 1979, he enforced Islamic penal law, this included Probation Order and Zina Ordinance as well as amputation for theft and punishment by whipping.

On 15th October 1979, Zia restricted free media press, banning Daily Musarat and Daily Sadaqat.

On 26th may 1982, Zia established Federal Shariat Court.

On 18th May 1982, the penal code of Pakistan is change; Section 295-B, where the punishment for defiling or damaging The Holy Quran is death or life in prison.

On 9th February 1984, the government banned all Student Unions.

On 19th December 1984, Zai hold a referendum on Islamisation which gives me 5 more year of rule, through rigged vote.

On 23rd March 1985, Martial was lifted and Junejo was sworn am Prime Minister.

On 9th November 1985, the Eight Amendement is enforced, which allows Zia to dissolve the Parliament.

On 5th October 1986, derogatory remarks against The Holy Prophet is criminalized, punishable by death or life in prison.

On 29th 1988, Zia dissolves the parliament and dismisses Junejo’s government, election to be held in 90 days.

On 15th June 1988, Zia Promulgates Shariat Ordinance, making Shariat Supreme Law of the land.

On 17th August, 1988 Zia was supposable assassinated along with his 31 other government members, when his plane crashed near Bahalwapure along with 2 American diplomates.